

Bonner County, Idaho

County Wildfire Protection
Plan (CWPP)

Revised 2007

**Bonner County Wildfire Protection Plan
(CWPP)
Certification and Agreement**

The County Wildfire Protection Plan developed and amended for/by Bonner County:

- Was collaboratively developed. Interested parties, fire departments and state and federal land management agencies with jurisdictions in Bonner County have been consulted.
- This plan identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel treatment and recommends types and methods of treatment that will protect Bonner County.
- This plan addresses public awareness and education regarding the reduction of the ignitibility of structures throughout the County.
- This plan developed in accordance with Public Law 106-390, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 contains all the required elements, and serves the same purpose as a Community Wildfire Protection Plan. (As described under Public Law 1087-148, Healthy Forest Restoration Act.)

The following entities attest that the standards listed above have been met and mutually agree with the contents of this County Wildfire Protection Plan.

Lewis Rich, Chair Bonner County Board of Commissioners	Date
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Bob Howard, Dept. of Emergency Management/LEPC	Date
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Edward Robinson Idaho Department of Lands	Date
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This is the first of many anticipated revisions to this living document. After three years of operation, the plan is being revised to incorporate changes derived from the mitigation that has been accomplished and to reflect the actual focus of the work on the ground. Many people have contributed to the revision of this Plan and their participation is gratefully acknowledged.

Bonner County CWPP Steering Committee

Bob Hatfield, Chairman
Mike Tucker, County Fire Chief's Representative
Bob Howard, Bonner County Department of Emergency Management
Chris Remsen, Idaho Department of Lands
Dave Lux, Forest Service
Kurt Pavlat, Bureau of Land Management
Art Bews, Public Member
Janis Goonan, Administrative Assistant to Committee

Project Manager

Larry Isenberg, Synergistic Solutions, Inc.

Fire Chiefs

John De Bernardi, Spirit Lake Fire District
Les Kokanos, West Pend Oreille Fire District
Paul Madden, Hope/East Hope Fire
Brad Mitton, Northside Fire District
Spencer Newton, Schweitzer Fire District
Rob Goodyear, Sagle Fire District
Tim Ventress, Coolin-Cavanaugh Bay FPD
George Cordingly, Clark Fork Fire District
Mike Tucker, Westside Fire District
Robert Tyler, Sandpoint Fire Department
Tim Ventress, West Priest Lake Fire District
Bob Wathen, Sam Owen Fire District
Dean Fiedler, North of the Narrows Fire District

Idaho Department of Lands
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Forest Service
Dave Lux, Sandpoint RD
Matt Butler, Priest Lake RD
Gary Weber, Priest Lake RD
Angelic Koch, Sandpoint RD

Bureau of Land Management

Kurt Pavlat
Brad Wagner

INTRODUCTION

This annual update references the original plan completed in 2004 which was authored by Inland Forest Management, Inc. BONFIRE has become a viable wildfire mitigation program in Bonner County, Idaho, as evidenced by 3 years of successful hazardous fuels treatment projects which have increased the safety of area residents through completion of 341 projects that treated 456 acres and provided protection to 745 structures throughout the county.

In 2006, Bonner County contracted Larry Isenberg of Synergistic Solutions, as Project Manager. Under Larry's very capable guidance, BONFIRE has moved forward smoothly and has increased efficiency in work on the ground.

Throughout the last three years BONFIRE has given increased emphasis to the creation of shaded fuel breaks as a means of protecting large tracts of developed areas; although the primary tool of the program remains the creation of defensible space around homes and other structures.

A prime example of the effectiveness of a shaded fuel break is the demonstration project developed along the access road to Schweitzer Mountain. This is a single access road that serves many millions of dollars in residential and commercial development associated with Schweitzer Mountain Ski Resort. Participants in the project include BONFIRE, Schweitzer Mountain Development, Schweitzer Fire Department, the City of Sandpoint, BLM, IDL, and US Forest Service. The demonstration project extends for ¼ mile along both sides of the access road and treats fuels in a band 100 feet below the road and 50 feet above the road.

In addition to the Schweitzer work BONFire has concentrated extensively on two other areas in the county which are described as follows:

- Valuable work was completed this year on Gold Hill including the Rocky Road Subdivision. Fuels were treated adjacent to roadways in the development and on private property to reduce the fire hazard throughout the subdivision.
- BONFire also accomplished a significant amount of work around homes in the Hwy 57-Nordman corridor.

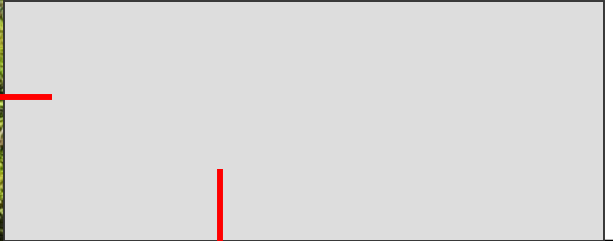
For a complete list of projects on federal and public land, please see Appendix H. BONFIRE continues to work with the US Forest Service to develop projects in the Priest Lake area. These include Lakeview-Reeder Fuels Reduction Project, Outlet to High Bridge FRP, and Hwy 57 Safety Project. Bonfire is also involved with the US Forest Service on a project at South Grouse which included collaborative attendance at the initial public meeting in Sagle. The program is participating on projects in the vicinity of Elmira in northern Bonner County with the Bureau of Land Management.

The BONFire Steering Committee has determined that continued funding of the program at the highest possible levels is vital to provide protection for the lives of residents and fire fighters, and to preserve property, natural resources and economic viability in the County. The development and monitoring of proper maintenance practices for defensible space and shaded fuel breaks, and the implementation of an aggressive public awareness/education program are key elements in continuing the success BONFire has achieved. The future of the **BONFIRE** program looks bright and full of challenges. We have a strong, diverse working group which will continue to address the issues of protecting life, increasing fire fighter safety and preserving the resources that make Bonner County and north Idaho special.

PROJECT MANAGERS REPORT

Forest fires are a part of nature-past, present, and future-in Bonner County. Their occurrence is not a matter of if but when. Therefore, homeowners living in the interface between the forest and urban areas must expect to be impacted by wildfire. These homeowners can choose to be proactive before the arrival of the fire or passively accept whatever the fire does to their families and cherished possessions. BONFIRE is dedicated to communicating and accomplishing these proactive actions and programs for the homeowners. The Before and After pictures below show some of these proactive steps, which result in both a safe and pleasing park like situation. We are all in this together and in the case of wildfire, every chain is only as strong as its weakest link.





We have made a great start in Bonner County, but there is much left to do. With the rapid influx of new people who love to live in the Wildland Urban Interface area the “left to do list” is undoubtedly greater than our “done list”. This common sense program depends on both educating the public and continuing funding. It is with great pleasure that Synergistic Solutions, Inc. is associated with BONFIRE.

Future goals as the Project Manager are as follow:

- Provide as much assistance as funding allows for the creation of defensible space throughout the county.
- Continue our education efforts throughout the county.
- Explore and adopt greater efficiencies for both of the above items.

Larry Isenberg, Synergistic Solutions, Inc.
BONFire Project Manager

POPULATION UPDATE

Table 1, on page 2 in the original Plan lists the population of Bonner County since 1960. The table is to be updated by listing the population for 2005 (the most recent year available) at 40,908. This new data is from the US Census Bureau Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties of Idaho, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (CO-EST2005-01-16).

WEATHER UPDATE

A review of Table 2, page 3 in the original Plan, shows that the record low temperatures for February and March are reversed. The record low for February should be -35 degrees F (1933) and the record low for March should be -10 degrees F (1955). No other changes are required to this table.

FIRE HISTORY UPDATE

The most significant fire in Bonner County since the Original Plan was the Plowboy Fire last year that burned 1234 acres. That fire combined with the Hughes Fire (in Boundary County) burned the most acreage in the Priest Lake Ranger District since 1939. This gives emphasis to the fact that fires are getting larger and more complex. Additional fires burn each year and those totals have been updated as follows:

Table 3

Cumulative Number of Wildfires by Cause and Acreage for Bonner County

	Human Caused	Lightning Caused	Total
Number of Fires	1138	1108	2246
Number of Acres	6685	7208	13893

Information was contributed by IDL and USFS.

WILDLAND FIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

Input from local fire districts, on-site home assessments and field evaluations were used to assess the overall risk of wildfire in Bonner County. Fire district personnel identified areas they determined to be of high priority in need of hazardous fuels treatment work. The BONFIRE steering committee chairman contacted local Fire Chiefs to get updated information regarding their concerns relative to interface fire issues and preparedness. Issues and concerns of the chiefs are included in the following risk assessment.

HIGH RISK AREAS IDENTIFIED BY FIRE DISTRICTS

The fire districts were asked by BONFIRE to update the risk of wildfire in their districts and identify areas at high risk. Housing density, access, topography and surrounding vegetation, available water supply, and communications issues were used by the fire districts to determine which locales in the county are at the highest risk from wildfire.

As a consequence, the following areas in the county were established as high risk by the district Fire Chiefs. The areas identified are:

A) An area which includes portions of the Westside Fire District, Northside Fire District and the City of Sandpoint has been identified as high risk. The area is approximately 2000 acres and bounded by Baldy Road on the south, Selle Road on the north and lies west of the BNSF railroad tracks. Using estimates for population density (300 people/sq.mi.) and the number of people per housing unit (2.49 people/housing unit) found in the 2000 census data, it is estimated there are 900 people and 361 homes within the area described.

Although specific locations will vary, this same procedure was used to provide an indication of population and number of homes for the rest of the areas described below.

B) An area of approximately 3000 acres of wildland urban interface in West Oden Bay and Sunnyside Area is considered to be at high risk by the Northside Fire District. There are approximately 500 people and 200 homes at risk to wildfire in this area.

C) Nineteen hundred twenty (1920) acres at lower Riser Creek and nearby Sam Owen Peninsula were rated as high risk. Recent fuel treatment at the Sam Owen Peninsula in the vicinity of Beyond Hope Resort has reduced the fire risk in the immediate vicinity of approximately 8 homes. There are still approximately 300 people and 120 homes at risk to wildfire in this area.

D) In the City of Sandpoint two areas were identified as high risk by the Sandpoint

City Fire Department. One area is along Sand Creek and the other adjacent to Chuck Slough. The combined areas encompass about 640 acres. There are approximately 300 people and 120 homes at risk to wildfire in this area.

E) The Spirit Lake Fire District identified the Wild Meadows and Stoneridge as high risk areas. The total area is approximately 2500 acres. There are approximately 1500 people and 600 homes at risk to wildfire in this area.

F) Schweitzer Mountain. Rd., sole source for ingress and egress from the Schweitzer community was identified as a high priority. The highest hazard area encompasses about 320 acres and threatens the City of Sandpoint's watershed. The priority area begins at a ridge from Granite Ridge at the bottom of the mountain up to the south bowl antenna site of Schweitzer Mountain. Providing secondary egress off the west side of Schweitzer Mountain is also a concern that is currently roughed in by logging roads and could easily be modified for emergency egress. There are over 2000 people, 800 homes at risk to wildfire in this mid-slope, thermal band area.

H) The West Settlement Road area near Priest River was identified as a high risk area by the West Pend Oreille Fire District. Approximately 640 acres are included in this area. There are approximately 150 people and 80 homes at risk to wildfire in this area.

I) The Hoodoo Loop area in western Bonner County has also been identified as being at high risk and covers about 2500 acres. There are approximately 150 people and 50 homes at risk to wildfire in this area.

J) An area of 640 acres around the communities of Coolin and Cavanaugh Bay are also rated at high risk. There are approximately 200 people and 80 homes at risk to wildfire in this area.

K) The area on Vay Road, Estate Loop Housing, with only one egress exit, and Hoodoo Mountain area. These areas total approximately 3200 acres and include 250 people and 100 homes.

L) The areas of Rena Road and Womack Road in southwestern Bonner County have been identified as high risk areas by West Pend Oreille Fire District. This area comprises 320 acres, 150 people and 60 homes.

M) The new development areas above Hope and East Hope are high risk. Steep terrain and the proximity of the development to dense fuels in the adjacent forest lands are factors in determining the high risks.

N) North of the Narrows fire district has identified the areas of Ridgeview Terrace and Ridgeview Lane as high risk. This area includes approximately 300 acres and 11 homes.

O) Sagle Fire District has identified all aspects of Gold Mountain, especially the south aspect from Sagle Road to the top, the area west of Cocollala Lake (south and east aspects), and the area around Garfield Bay (east, south and west aspects) as high priority.

P) West Priest Lake Fire District has identified West Lakeshore Road from the Outlet to Luby Bay (narrow) and Neopit Road access to cabin areas (steep and narrow) as high priority areas.

Q) The areas around Nordman, Kalispell Creek Road, the Reeder Bay resort areas and the Kalispell Bay resort areas have been all been identified as high priority areas due to housing density, limited water supply, fuel density, and limited access.

R) Quail Ridge Homes near Blanchard has a single access to the development on 1200 acres with 112 homes and 300 people.

The common problems of numerous structures, high fuel loading, steep narrow access roads, and inadequate water supply systems contribute to the high priority rating.

HIGH RISK AREAS OUTSIDE OF FIRE DISTRICTS

The portion of Bonner County not covered by some form of Fire Protection District presents a unique set of high risk factors. Principally, these areas have longer response times and many have fewer water supplies available. The following areas have been identified:

S) Gleason-McAbee area between West Pend Oreille Fire District coverage and West Priest Lake coverage. This is an area of many homes, narrow access roads and high fuel loadings.

T) The Upper Pack River area beyond Northside Fire District coverage. This is another area of long response times, a large number of homes and no developed water supplies.

U) Lakeview community and the portion of the county on the east side of Lake Pend Oreille are not covered by any fire protection district and are not immediately accessible by fire equipment.

V) The Clark Fork Valley to the Montana state line excluding the communities of Clark Fork, Hope, East Hope and Sam Owen. The area is characterized by a south facing slope, limited access and water supply.

W) Upper Grouse Mountain and Lightning Creek beyond the coverage of Northside Fire District is steep and accessed by narrow roads.

X) Upper Baldy Mountain beyond Westside Fire District has limited access which makes long response times. The area has very limited water supply.

FIRE DISTRICT RESOURCES

There are 12 fire districts and two (2) City Fire Departments in Bonner County with varying degrees of capability. The fire districts are primarily structure protection oriented and will fight wildfires when homes are threatened. The majority of the fire fighters in the fire districts are volunteers. Following is a list of equipment, personnel, and facilities for each of the fire districts/departments in Bonner County. The size of each district is also included. Each district has updated this information for 2007.

Coolin-Cavanaugh Bay Fire District

The district covers 6,187 acres and has one fire station located in Coolin.

Fire apparatus includes:

Two Type 2 Engines

One Type 6 Engine (CAFS)

Personnel:

The district has five volunteer fire fighters

Plans for the future include the construction of a new fire station in Cavanaugh Bay.

North of the Narrows Fire District

The district covers 2,270 acres and has one fire station.

Fire apparatus includes:

One Type 2 engine

One Type 5 engine

One Type 6 engine

One Fire Boat (350 gpm, 100 ft. 2½" hose, and 700 ft. 1½" hose)

Personnel:

The district has 10 year round and 16 seasonal volunteers.

Plans for the future include the expansion of the existing fire station or the addition of a second station in a more central location.

Northside Fire District

The district covers 71,313 acres and has four fire stations located. The stations are located in Ponderay, north of Ponderay on state highway 95, on Lightning Creek Road and on Samuels Road.

Fire apparatus includes:

Five Type 2 Engines

Three Type 6 engines

One 1700 gallon Water Tender
One 1500 gallon Water Tender
One 1000 gallon Water Tender

Personnel:

Two paid and twenty-five volunteer fire fighters.

There are no plans to expand facilities or district boundaries at this time.

Sagle Fire District

The district has four fire stations. The stations are located in Sagle, Cocollala, Careywood, and Bottle Bay. The district covers 104,400 acres.

Fire apparatus includes:

Three Type 2 Engines
One Type 6 Engine
Two Type 1 Water Tender
One Type 2 Water Tender

Personnel:

Nine full time, 24 volunteers and one chief

Plans for expansion: The District will be building a 5th station in the Seneacquoteen area in 2007.

Schweitzer Fire District

The district covers 203 acres and has one fire station located at 7094 Schweitzer Mountain Road.

Fire apparatus includes:

Two Type 1 Engines
One Aerial w/ 1500 gpm pump
One Type 6 Engine

Personnel:

One paid and fourteen volunteer fire fighters.

Additional subdivisions are in the works or planned which border the district.

The new subdivisions will need to be annexed into the district sometime in the future. Additional fire substations will be necessary to provide adequate fire protection for the subdivisions.

Spirit Lake Fire District

Although located in Kootenai County, Spirit Lake provides fire protection for a large area in southwest Bonner County. The total area covered by the Spirit Lake Fire District is 24,204 acres. The district has three fire stations, one at Spirit Lake, at Blanchard, and one at Spirit Lake Cut-off.

Fire apparatus includes:

Three Type 1 Engines
One Type 2 Engine
Two Type 5 Engines
Two Type 6 Engines
Four Type 2 Water Tenders

Personnel:

Seven paid and twenty volunteer fire fighters.
There are no plans to expand facilities or the district at this time.

West Bonner Fire District

This district contracts with the City of Newport, Washington for fire protection.
West
Bonner provides three volunteers for Newport.
There are no plans to build facilities or expand the district in Bonner County.

West Pend Oreille Fire District

This district covers 64,000 acres and includes the cities of Priest River and Oldtown.
There is one fire station located on Hwy 57 near the airport in Priest River and a second station downtown in Priest River.

Fire apparatus includes:

Five Type 1 Engines
One Type 2 Engine
Four Type 6 Engines
One Type 7 Engine
Two Type 2 Water Tender
One Type 3 Water Tender

Personnel:

Fifty-one volunteer fire fighters.
Future expansion plans include a new station on the Old Priest Rive Road south east of Oldtown, and a new station in the vicinity of the Blue Lake Community Center.

West Priest Lake Fire District

The district has two fire stations. One station is located at Nordman and the other is located at Kalispell Bay. The district covers 10 square miles.

Fire apparatus includes:

Two Type 1 Engines
One Type 3 Tender
One 3000 Gal. Tender
One type 4 Fire Boat

Personnel: The District has twenty-five volunteer fire fighters

A third fire station is planned for the Lamb Creek area. There are no plans to expand the district at this time.

Westside Fire District

The district covers 13,458 acres and recently annexed Laclede that includes additional acres. The district has two fire stations. One station is located in Dover and the other is located at Laclede. A new station in Dover is expected to be complete by March 1, 2007.

Fire apparatus includes:

Three Type 1 Engines

Three Type 2 Engines
One Type 3 Engine
One Type 6 Engine
One Ladder Truck (102') w/2000 gpm pump
One 2500 gal. Tender
One 2000 gal Tender
One 1800 gal. Tender
One 1200 gal. Tender
One 1000 gal. Tender
Two jet skis with trailer
Three ambulances (2 ILS, 1 ALS CCT)
Equipment expected soon includes 6-wheel Gator with fire fighting and EMS capabilities and Fire boat with 3000 gpm pump

Personnel:

Two paid and twenty volunteer fire fighters.
Future plans for facilities include the construction of a new station at Wrenco Loop and Baldy Mountain. Plans also include relocation of the station in Dover plus completion of a training facility/office for the Laclede Station.

SamOwen Fire District

The district covers the Riser Creek area and the Hope Peninsula. (Approximately 4.5 square miles.) A new station has been constructed at the intersection of Hwy 200 and Peninsula Road. The district has automatic aid agreements with Hope/East Hope and Clark Fork fire districts.

Fire Apparatus includes:

Two Type 1 Engines
One Type 6 Engine
One Type 2 Tender
Two Type 3 Tenders

Personnel: Eleven volunteer fire fighters.

Future plans for facilities include a satellite station on Upper Spring Creek Rd. The Fire Chief expects the district to expand in the near future.

Clark Fork Volunteer Fire Department

The Clark Fork Fire Department has two fire stations in Clark Fork. The district provides services to 77 square miles extending from the Montana border to the eastern shore of Lake Pend Oreille, plus class 8 protection to the City of Clark Fork. Automatic aid is provided to the cities of Hope/East Hope and Sam Owen Fire Protection District. Mutual aid is available to the Heron, Montana Fire District, IDL and the USFS.

Fire Apparatus includes:

One Type 1 Engine
One Type 2 Engine
One Type 7 Engine
One Type 4 Tender

Personnel:

The Department has twelve volunteer fire fighters.
There are no plans to expand the fire district.

Hope/East Hope City Fire Department

The fire district has one fire station located in East Hope and provides structure protection for Hope and East Hope. The district also has automatic aid agreements with Clark Fork and Sam Owen fire districts.

Fire Apparatus includes:

One Type 2 Engine

One Type 4 Engine

One Type 3 Tender

Personnel:

The department has twelve volunteer fire fighters.

The department has no plans for expansion or new facilities at this time.

Sandpoint Fire Department

The district includes the City of Sandpoint. The City has one fire station located at 1123 Lake Street in Sandpoint.

Fire Apparatus includes:

One Type 1 Engine

Two type 2 Engines

Personnel:

Ten paid and seven volunteer fire fighters.

There are no plans to expand the district or facilities at this time.

Idaho Department of Lands Resources

In general, Idaho Department of Lands is responsible for fire suppression on private and public lands within their response area. In Bonner County, the Department of Lands has two Protection Districts, one for the Priest Lake area and the other for the remaining portions of the county.

Priest Lake Forest Protective District

The Priest Lake District includes the east side of Priest Lake north to the Bonner Co./Boundary Co. line. The District has one fire station located at Coolin, Idaho near Priest Lake.

Fire apparatus includes:

One Type 4 Engine

One Type 5 Engine

One Type 6 Engine

One Type 7 Engine

One Medium Dozer (Cat D-5)

Personnel:

Three permanent and eleven seasonal paid employees.

There are no plans to expand facilities at this time

Pend Oreille Forest Protective District

The Pend Oreille District includes all of Bonner County except for the area covered by the Priest Lake District and the areas covered by the U.S. Forest Service. The District has one fire station located in Sandpoint.

Fire apparatus includes:

One Type 4 Engine

One Type 6 Engine

Two Type 7 Engines

One Type 3 Dozer

One Type 3 Water Tender

There are no plans to expand facilities at this time.

United States Forest Service resources

The Forest Service is responsible for suppression of fires on federal lands and private lands within their response area

Priest Lake Ranger District

The Priest Lake Ranger District covers the west side of Priest Lake north to the Bonner County line.

Fire apparatus includes:

One Type 4 Engine

Two Type 6 Engines

Sandpoint Ranger District

This district covers the east side of Bonner County and Lake Pend Oreille to the Montana border, south to Farragut State park and north to Elmira Peak.

Fire apparatus includes:

One Type 4 Engine

One Type 5 Engine

One Type 6 Engine

There are no plans for expansion.

Equipment/Facility Needs Identified

The fire districts/departments in Bonner County were asked to identify equipment and facility needs to help mitigate the risks associated with wildland fire. Following is the list of needs identified by the fire districts/departments.

Clark Fork Fire Department

- One 2,100 gallon Tanker/Pumper
- One Interface Type 2/3 Engine
- Twelve new style fire shelters

Northside Fire District

- 9 dry hydrants

Sagle Fire District

- 1 Type 2 Engine
- 2 Type 1 or 2 water tenders
- Wildland PPE
- Structure PPE for volunteers
- Structure and Wildland hose, nozzles and fittings
- Communications equipment specifically portable radios, P-25 capable

Sam Owen Fire District

- Satellite fire station
- 4 dry hydrants on the peninsula
- Newer and more reliable Type 6 engine

Schweitzer Fire District

- Expansion of community water system to Fire Station
- Substation
- 1200 ft of LDH

Westside Fire District

- 3 dry hydrants
- Water storage system at remote station
- Barricade Gel Package
- New fire station in Wrenco area

Hope/East Hope Fire District

- Extrication Truck
- Dry Hydrant at Trestle Creek
- PPE
- Boat for water rescue and access to Warren Island
- Additional Type 5 (Wildland) Engine

North of the Narrows Fire District

- Hose, 2 ½", 1 ½", 1", nozzles and fittings
- Dry hydrants at Bear Creek and Sandpiper Shores
- PPE and SCBA's
- Chainsaws, wildfire packs and shelters, wildfire tools
- Water tender
- Addition to current fire station or satellite station in central location.

West Pend Oreille Fire District

- New Fire station on Old Priest River Rd.
- Site acquisition and new fire station in vicinity of Blue Lake Community Hall
- Dry hydrants at river locations (6)

- Hose, 1 ½", 1 ¾", 2 ½", nozzles and fittings
- 1 Type 5 Engine (Wildland)
- Additional fire hydrants in Priest River (8)
- Replace fire hydrants in Priest River (17)
- PPE, Wildland and Structural
- 20 Handheld radios, narrowband
- Radio Repeater Station
- 4 Mobile Radios, narrowband

West Priest Lake Fire District

- New Fire Station in the Lamb Creek area
- Two new trucks Triple Combination, Class 1 Engines
- Two Type 2 water tenders (3000 gallon, 250 gpm pump)
- New Fire Boat (750 gpm pump)
- Wildland PPE
- Structural PPE
- SCBA's
- Hose; 5", 2 ½", 1 ¾", nozzles and fittings
- Portable injection fans
- Fire tools, (axes, pike poles, etc)
- Radios, mobile and handheld, P-25 compatible
- Ladders
- Thermal Imaging Camera
- Gas detector
- Two AED's
- CAFS system, slide in
- Air Compressor and cascade system for filling air bottles for SCBA's

Coolin-Cavanaugh Bay Fire District

- New Fire Station in Cavanaugh Bay area
- Community Water System in Coolin
- Two new trucks Triple Combination, Class 1 Engines
- Two Type 2 water tenders (3000 gallon, 250 gpm pump)
- New Fire Boat (750 gpm pump)
- Wildland PPE
- Structural PPE
- SCBA's
- Hose; 5", 2 ½", 1 ¾", nozzles and fittings
- Portable injection fans
- Fire tools, (axes, pike poles, etc)
- Radios, mobile and handheld, P-25 compatible
- Ladders
- Thermal Imaging Camera
- Gas detector

- Two AED's

County-wide Concerns

The issues of life safety, including fire fighter safety, water supply, communications, training and public education remain at the forefront as described in the original Plan. Development continues in remote areas of the county without regard to water supply for fire fighting purposes. The development of dry hydrants of a standardized design will assist in times of mutual aid. Better still would be a requirement for developers to address the issue of water supply.

Interoperable communications is a theme at all levels from Homeland Security to county emergency planning. Some advances are being made at the state and local levels in the development of communications plans. For years first responders have encountered difficulties when attempting to communicate between agencies: the most common problem being that each discipline uses a separate frequency. The communications plans, and other protocols instituted by Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, such as requiring all radios purchased with federal grant funds to be P25 compliant are meant to address these gaps in the ability of agencies to communicate with each other. Implementation, particularly the costs associated with replacing and purchasing new equipment and the availability of the hardware are among the largest hurdles at this time. Changing the frequencies and radios does not address the other problems of "dead spots" and voids where signals don't penetrate due to extreme terrain or areas without adequate repeater coverage. Working toward a resolution of the communications problems is identified in the Preparedness Action Plan section of this document.

Training is being conducted by the Bonner County LEPC during table-top exercises. These sessions help work out some of the logistics of a local large scale emergency. Needs still exist in the identification of personnel to fill the Command and General staff positions in the event a local disaster occurs. Once identified, training for the specific positions needs to take place.

It is recommended that the County adopt the International Fire Code in its entirety and that it be applicable for all new construction across the county, not just subdivisions.

Educating the public to be aware of wildfires, and the threat they pose to life and property must be a constant and consistent process. The ever changing and increasing population demands an education program that addresses the differing knowledge and experience levels of residents, and requires frequent repetition to reach the maximum audience. The development of new brochures,

programs for schools, fairs and other public gatherings is a primary function of the BONFIRE Program.

The development of a new BONFIRE web site will aid in the Public Awareness campaign. It will strengthen communication with the public and the local fire districts.

The original Plan, page 27, stated the need for a Fire Safe Ordinance very clearly. The chances a structure will survive a wildfire are increased when a defensible space is created around the home or business. Bonner County Fire Chiefs continue to work with the county to develop ordinances that enhance the work of BONFIRE and to adopt standards and codes that support the Fire Safe environment.

MITIGATION AND ACTION PLAN

The Bureau of Land Management has designated all of the communities in Bonner County as Communities at Risk to wildfire. Consequently all of Bonner County is designated as a high priority area. The terrain and fuel conditions that exist across the county dictate that all areas are at equal risk to wildfire. The risk to individual homes and businesses can be assessed at the time of participation in BONFIRE.

The BONFIRE Steering Committee has purposely not been rigid when setting priorities for HFT projects. Funds provided through the National Fire Plan vary by agency and program; some carry restrictions with significant limitations where and how they may be used. When unrestricted, consolidated funds are available they allow the program the flexibility to meet the needs of the greatest number of residents.

MITIGATION OF WILDFIRE HAZARDS

Goals and Objectives: Reduce the risk to life and property, increase fire fighter and public safety and reduce fire suppression costs.

Who is Responsible: Bonner County through the BONFIRE program in cooperation with private property owners, Federal, state, and local government agencies, and fire departments and protection districts.

Funding Sources: National Fire Plan, State Fire Assistance Hazard Mitigation Program, Idaho Dept. of Lands: Forest Stewardship Program, Idaho Dept. of Lands: Communities at Risk, Bureau of Land Management.

Timeframe for Completion: Ongoing

Protecting lives, property, natural resources and the economy in Bonner County is the number one priority of the BONFire program. BONFire has determined that hazardous fuels treatment around homes provides an effective means to meet that goal. Over 700 structures have been protected to date in Bonner County. Additionally the landowner can improve safety by cleaning the roof and gutters, screening a deck or porch and utilizing fire resistive building and landscaping materials. These items are identified when an assessment of the home is made during the initial contact with the Project Manager.

Fire Agency Identified Projects

The BONFIRE Committee continues to work with local fire districts to develop mitigation strategies to address the threat of wildland fire to our communities. Each of the districts provided a list of areas where they feel hazardous fuels treatment (HFT) should be a high priority mitigation action. Because grant funding for hazardous fuels treatment projects is limited from year to year, the BONFIRE committee working with the federal fire agencies has developed a list of fuel treatment projects. Most fuels treatment projects consist of creating defensible space around homes; in some cases it may be more advantageous to construct shaded fuel breaks. The first objective of the mitigation plan is to determine the most effective and responsible method of reducing the threat to residents and their property. HFT activities to create defensible space around the high-risk homes in the county may be identified as the best or first mitigation action to be completed. The specific risk to an individual home is determined at the time the landowner requests to participate in the BONFIRE program. The Project Manager meets with the landowner, assesses the risks to the home or other structure, discusses concerns such as roof decomposition, or LPG locations, and if appropriate develops a plan to construct defensible space.

- **Baldy Mountain Rd., West Pine St. Area**
The project area includes hazardous fuels treatment work on approximately 640 acres. Hazardous fuels treatment work will be concentrated on providing defensible space around homes and businesses.
- **Schweitzer Mountain Road Area** - The project encompasses 320 acres of hazardous fuels treatment work. The project will provide defensible space around homes and businesses and create a fuel break along the length of Schweitzer Mountain Road. Protection for the City of Sandpoint watershed is an integral part of the project.
- **Gold Hill Area** - Approximately 640 acres will be treated in the Gold Hill Area. Again the emphasis of this priority will be to provide defensible space for homes.

- **West Settlement** - This adds 320 acres of hazardous fuels treatment work in the Priest River area. Defensible space will be developed around homes and businesses.
- **Coolin-Cavanaugh Bay Area** - This adds another 640 acres of hazardous fuels treatment work in the Priest Lake area. Again the emphasis is to provide defensible space for homes and businesses.
- **Blanchard Area** - This adds 320 acres of hazardous fuels treatment work in the Blanchard Area. This area includes Stoneridge, Wild Meadows, Treeport and the Blanchard Cutoff areas. The emphasis will be to develop defensible space around homes and businesses.
- **West Oden Bay/Sunnyside Area** – An area of 3000 acres containing approximately 200 homes.
- **Riser Creek/Sam Owen Peninsula** – This area has received some treatment in the form of a shaded fuel break protecting approximately 25 homes. Approximately 1900 acres remain to be treated to provide defensible space around homes.
- **City of Sandpoint (Sandcreek and Chuck Slough Areas)** – Approximately 640 acres require treatment to provide defensible space for 120 homes.
- **An area NW of Sandpoint** – This area has been identified as that area bounded by Baldy Road, Selle Road and west of the BNSF railroad tracks containing about 2000 acres to be treated to provide defensible space around homes and businesses.
- **Hoodoo Loop Road Area** – This area contains approximately 2500 acres in western Bonner County requiring treatment to protect approximately 50 homes.
- **Vay Road Estate Loop** – This area contains approximately 640 acres and 50 homes with single access.
- **Hoodoo Mountain Area** – This area contains approximately 2500 acres requiring treatment to provide defensible space around 50 homes.
- **Stoneridge and Wild Meadows Estates** – This development contains approximately 2000 acres and contains 600 homes with single access.
- **Quail Ridge Development** – Approximately 112 homes are situated on 1200 acres requiring defensible space around homes.
- **Outback Loop** – This is a development of 70 homes on a tract of 1200 acres with single access and high fuel loading.
- **Rena Road/ Womack Road** – Treatment of 320 acres to provide defensible space to 60 homes is required here.
- **New Developments above Hope and East Hope** - These areas are to be targeted for developer treatment at the time of development.
- **Ridgeview Terrace and Ridgeview Lane** – These areas east of Priest Lake include approximately 300 acres to be treated to provide defensible space around homes.
- **Cocollala Lake Area** – The south and east aspects around the lake require treatment to provide defensible space around homes.

- **Garfield Bay Area** – The east, south and west aspects require treatment to provide defensible space around homes. Some work has been accomplished here but more remains to be completed.
- **West Lakeshore Road (Outlet to Luby Bay) and Neopit Road** - These areas along the west side of Priest Lake require treatment to improve ingress/egress and to provide defensible space around homes.
- **Nordman, Reeder Bay, and Kalispell Bay Resort Areas** – Require treatment to provide defensible space around homes and to improve ingress/egress.
- **Kalispell Creek Road** – Requires treatment to improve a major evacuation route from the west side of Priest Lake.
- **Highway 2 Corridor (West of Priest River to Sandpoint)** – This major traffic route requires treatment to improve evacuation and fire access.
- **Highway 95 Corridor (South County Line to North County Line)** – Requires treatment to improve evacuation route and fire access.
- **Highway 200 Corridor (Sandpoint to Clark Fork and State Line)** – Requires treatment to improve evacuation route and fire access.
- **Highway 41 Corridor (Oldtown to Blanchard)** – Requires treatment to improve evacuation route and fire access.
- **Highway 57 (Priest River to Nordman)** – Requires treatment to improve highway safety, evacuation route and fire access.

Hazardous Fuels Treatment Beyond Defensible Space

Hazardous fuels treatment as part of the implementation strategy for the National Fire Plan focuses on a collaborative effort among local, state, and federal governments in setting priorities that emphasize protection for communities and high-priority watersheds at risk. The creation of defensible space around individual homes is only a part of a strategy necessary to ensure adequate protection from wildfire. It is beneficial to perform hazardous fuels treatment (HFT) beyond and in addition to defensible space within the Wildland Urban Interface in order to more completely address the threat from wildfire. For purposes of this plan, **the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) includes any area within two miles of dwellings used for human habitation and/or infrastructure that serves these points of habitation** (see Appendix A for a complete definition of Wildland Urban Interface).

Projects proposed on state and federal land within/or adjacent to the WUI can greatly reduce the threat to life and property from wildfire. A list of proposed USDA Forest Service and BLM HFT projects that would provide added protection to the WUI can be found in Appendix H. Where possible, **BONFIRE** HFT work associated with the mitigation strategy of this plan has been coordinated and, if practicable, co-located near or adjacent to USDA Forest Service and BLM HFT projects.

PREPAREDNESS ACTION PLAN

The Preparedness Action Plan presented in the Original Plan remains in effect. It should be noted that the Timeframe for Completion for the individual actions is "Ongoing". This plan will be reviewed annually, and updated as appropriate.

Public Education

Home Hazard Assessments

Standardization has been achieved in the evaluation of risks for home owners; the evaluation is done by the Project Manager at the time of participation in the fuel reduction project. The IDL Home Hazard Assessment form is not being used when the evaluation is preformed by the Project Manager with a property owner who is participating in the fuel reduction program. The IDL form is available and may be most beneficial when used as a teaching tool.

CONCLUSIONS

BONFIRE is well on its way to providing an effective and proactive program for Bonner County residents to protect themselves from wildfire. The County Wildfire Protection Plan is meant to be a living and adaptable document. The public is encouraged to become involved and provide input because, "we are all in this together." In the event of wildfire, every chain is only as strong as it weakest link. Therefore, it is our goal to make every link as strong as possible.

APPENDIX A

Wildland Urban Interface Definition

Hazardous fuels treatment to create defensible space for the protection of homes and businesses is defined in this plan, and provides an effective and essential element of mitigation planning and implementation. The communities and residents of Bonner County have utilized this document (County Wildfire Protection Plan) to establish a localized definition and boundary for the wildland urban interface (WUI). The external boundary, within which, modification of forest fuels would reinforce this work and help assure its success in the event of a wildfire, is defined as the perimeter of the wildland urban interface. *This perimeter is two (2) miles beyond places of human habitation and/or the infrastructure that serves these points of habitation.*

The WUI is described as the zone where structures and other human development meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. This WUI zone poses risks to life, property, and infrastructure in associated communities and is one of the most dangerous and complicated situations firefighters face. Infrastructure includes gas, power and communication lines and towers, transportation routes, including ingress, egress and evacuation, rail lines, and watersheds where citizen groups have organized for joint collection of water for domestic uses. In instances where topography immediately outside the two-mile zone would allow “anchoring” to good fire control points, such as ridge tops or roads, the zone will be extended to the anchor point.

Rationale for designating a distance of two miles for the Wildland Urban Interface

The forested landscape of north Idaho has adapted with wildland fire disturbances for centuries. Large fires events in north Idaho have historically been wind-driven events, occurring when uncontained fires were fueled by strong winds (such as the north Idaho and western Montana fires of 1910, MacPherson Fire of 1931, and Sundance Fire of 1967). These wind-driven fires often spread several miles within mere hours – the Sundance Fire traveled 16 miles in 9 hours (Anderson 1968). Firebrands were found 10-12 miles in advance of the Sundance Fire (Anderson 1968), and indicate the potential for spot-fires to develop well ahead of the main fire. It is during times of extreme fire behavior such as these when the communities in Bonner County, and fire fighters’ safety is at the greatest risk from wildfire.

Fuel treatments to protect the values at risk within the county also aid in: reducing potential fire intensities, property and environmental damage, and increasing the effectiveness of suppression activities. Through the reduction of

ground fuels, thinning of trees, and removal of ladder fuels, flame lengths will be lower in the event of a fire, which will reduce fire intensities and (where desirable) allow for more efficient and effective fire suppression. As canopy base height is raised through fuel treatments, and surface flame lengths are reduced, the potential of fire moving into the canopy is lessened and the effectiveness of suppression efforts increased. The values at risk within the county include much more than homes and other structures, encompassing recreation opportunities, water supplies, radio and telecommunications, public facilities, urban trees, shrubs, fences, utility poles and wires, street lights, private property, just to name a few. Indirect impacts of wildland fires include undesirable consequences such as erosion, sedimentation, loss of wildlife habitat, negative aesthetic effects, damage to timber resources, etc.

Fuels treatments around the communities within the county are performed with the goal of reducing flammability, fire intensity, firebrand production, potential for crown fire, and increasing the ability to suppress wildland fire. The amount of fuel reduction treatments and the location of those treatments on the landscape directly influence the growth of large wildland fires (Graham, McCaffrey, and Jain 2004). In addition, Graham, McCaffrey, and Jain (2004) state that reducing the potential for crown fire and fire growth will decrease the chance of developing a large wildland fire that affects human values in the wildland urban interface.

The effectiveness of fuel treatments in reducing potential fire intensities is well researched and supported. The amount of treatment necessary across the landscape for protecting values at risk from a wildland fire event is subject to site specific variability; such as the position on slope, windspeed, access, flammability, duration of the fire event, time of day, etc. Peterson et al. (2005) states that management of fuel across large landscapes is required to effectively reduce the area and severity of fires, as well as effects on local communities. The management of fuel within the two miles of values at risk within the county is consistent with these findings.

Research by Cohen (2000) has provided information on how structures catch on fire, and how once on fire the structures can contribute to the growth and spread of the fire. Cohen (2000) has shown that structures with typical ignition characteristics (wood sided, wood framed, asphalt composition roof) are at risk of catching on fire from several different sources. Structures can become ignited by direct exposure from intense flames from a nearby source, which could be intensely burning vegetation or another structure. Structures may be at risk if the flame front is no more than about 100 feet away. Structures may be ignited from less intense sources against or very near the side of the structure. This can occur if firewood or other flammable material next to the structure is ignited by a ground fire or firebrands. Lastly, firebrands falling directly on roofs can ignite the structure if the roof is flammable (wooden shakes, for example) or if flammable debris is present, such as dry tree leaves or needles (Cohen 2000). In addition to individual structure ignition and combustion concerns, Finney and Cohen

(2003) suggest that in order to effectively protect communities the amount of land that needs to be treated to reduce fire risk depends on the current structure of the vegetation, fuel loadings, topographic location, fire regime, and suppression concerns.

With the current forest structure, fire regimes changes, and suppression concerns in north Idaho; observed fire behavior indicates that a major component of risk exposure is created by a combination of rate-of-spread and long range spotting. In the absence of non-lethal fires (due to 80 + years of fire suppression), both ground and ladder fuels have increased due to tree growth, normal tree mortality, and insects and diseases, changing forest structures. Fire regimes are general classifications of the role fire would play across a landscape in the absence of modern human intervention, but includes aboriginal activities (Agee 1993, Brown 1995).

Successful establishment of spot fires in excess of one mile from the flaming front of an active fire occurred during the Sundance Fire (1967). In this condition, the spot-fires grew rapidly and generated burning embers that established additional spot-fires for miles down-wind. It is felt that for adequate fuel modification work to successfully protect habitation and infrastructure, in these conditions, a buffer of two miles is needed. Fuel modification in this buffer would add tremendously to the effectiveness of hazardous fuels treatment work around individual homes, provide for increased fire fighter safety, and protect values at risk.

Other considerations for the rationale include:

- Fuel modification work within the 2-mile zone along evacuation routes greatly reduces the potential that the routes would be cut off during a wildfire.
- During wind events, downed power lines are frequent ignition sources for fires. Fuel modification treatments in a zone along these structures would significantly reduce the risk to humans and their habitations.
- Bonner County is dependent on surface waters for domestic purposes. This dependency includes residents of cities as well as smaller communities of residents who have developed water intake systems scattered throughout the county. Protection of water sources and water quality is a high priority.
- In fire control operations, “anchoring” the fire line is a fundamental practice, for both effectiveness and for safety of personnel.

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APPENDIX H

U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Hazardous Fuels Treatment Projects

Bureau of Land Management

Status of Bonner County Projects on BLM Managed Public Lands

- I. Elmira Stand Density Reduction and Species Restoration
 - A. Implement a pre-commercial thinning via contract to reduce stand density on approximately 21 acres on public lands approximately two miles southwest of Elmira, ID. This portion of the project would remove much of the Douglas fir, grand fir, western hemlock and western red cedar in-growth thus releasing the rust-resistant western white pine, western larch and ponderosa pine. The site is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 18, T. 59 N., R. 1 W. Contract would be awarded during the summer of 2007.
 - B. Implement slashing followed by prescribed burning and a reforestation effort on approximately 60 acres of public land. This portion of the project would reduce hazardous fuels and through reforestation efforts, move the site towards a cover type more closely resembling its historic species composition. After broadcast burning of the site, rust-resistant western white pine, western larch and ponderosa pine would be planted. The site is located in the E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 18, T. 59 N., R. 1 W. The slashing contract would be awarded during the summer of 2007.
- II. East Harlem Fuels Reduction and Thinning
 - A. Reduce hazardous fuels and remove smaller diameter in-growth on approximately 40 acres of public land thus releasing the larger diameter trees present on-site. A timber sale contract has been awarded with work to begin during the late spring/early summer of 2007. The project area is located on Long Mountain approximately four miles southwest of Cocolalla Lake in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28, T. 55 N., R. 3 W.
- III. Schweitzer Mountain Road Fuel Break
 - A. The treatment on public lands would primarily entail the removal of brush and smaller diameter trees 100 feet below and 50 feet above the road by hand and by mechanical means (masticator on a small

tracked excavator) thus reducing hazardous surface fuels, ladder fuels and opening the forest canopy. The activity and natural fuels would be either hand piled or mechanically piled and subsequently burned or chipped; or masticated on-site. Monitoring will consist, at a minimum, of pre- and post-treatment photos taken at representative sites.

- B. The legal description for this treatment on public lands is T. 57 N., R. 2 W., Sec. 4, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and T. 58 N., R. 2 W., Sec. 28, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$. Total public land acreage to be treated would be less than 20 acres. Upon completion of the categorical exclusion, this treatment would be implemented during the 2007 field season.

IV. Gold Mountain Fuels Reduction Project

- A. Currently a conceptual project. Inventory of forest vegetation and fuels data would be initiated during the latter part of the 2007 field season. Based on the data collected, future treatments would be proposed in collaboration with adjacent landowners, interested publics, Bonner County and other federal, state and local agencies. Following analysis via NEPA, treatments would not be initiated until at least 2009. The project area includes those public lands located in Sections 6, 7, and 8, T. 56 N., R. 1 W. and Sec. 12, T. 56 N., R. 2 W.

V. Little Sand Creek Watershed Fuels Reduction/Forest Health Project

- A. Currently a conceptual project. Inventory would be required to be completed prior to initiation of any proposed treatments. Inventory efforts could be initiated as soon as the 2007 field season. Based on the data collected, future treatments would be proposed in collaboration with adjacent landowners, interested publics, Bonner County and other federal, state and local agencies. The project area would include those public lands located in Sections 4, 5, and 6, T. 57 N., R. 2 W. and Sections 28, 29, 30 and 34, T. 58 N., R. 2 W.

VI. Long Mountain #3 Mechanical Piling

- A. Implement a mechanical piling contract for logging slash located on public land in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28, T. 55 N., R. 3 W. Upon the piling of the logging slash, the piles will be burned during 2008 followed by reforestation with rust-resistant western white pine and western larch in the spring of 2009. The piling will be implemented during the 2007 field season.

USDA Forest Service, Sandpoint ID, 5-year fuels program

1: Projects currently in Implementation phase:

Project	Summary (Purpose and Need)	Benefit to the Community	Location	Description	Acres
Wrenco Loop	Improve forest health and wildlife habitat. Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class within the Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatments	National Forest system lands in the Johnson Creek drainage, approximately 8 air miles west of Sandpoint, ID	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribe fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety and improve Condition Class/forest health.	680 Acres
Sam Owen	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing forest Condition Class on National Forest System land adjacent to the Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical fuels treatment.	National Forest System lands on the Hope Peninsula.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribe fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety and improve Condition Class/forest health.	280
Little Blacktail Ecosystem Restoration	Improve forest health and wildlife habitat. Reduce hazardous fuels improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary adjacent to the Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical fuels treatment	National Forest System Lands three air miles from Cocolalla Lake and approximately 12 air miles south of Sandpoint, ID	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribe fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety , and improve Condition Class/forest health	1,231 acres <div>2,191 total</div>

2. Projects where planning (NEPA) is complete:

Project	Summary (Purpose and Need)	Benefit to the Community	Location	Description	Acres
West Gold	Improve forest health and watershed integrity. Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class within Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical fuels treatment.	National Forest System Lands with in the Gold Creek drainage, approximately 2 mile southwest of Lakeview, Idaho.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribe fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	1,338 acres
South Grouse	Reduce hazardous fuels within the project area to lessen wildfire risk to communities and infrastructure, private and National Forest System lands, and resource values.	Decrease the risk of wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical fuels treatment.	National Forest System Lands with in the Grouse Mountain area, near the community of Sagle Idaho and the rural residences of Garfield Bay.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribe fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	965 acres <div>2,303 total</div>

3. Projects where planning is currently underway or being worked on:

Project	Completion Priority/ Year	Summary (Purpose and Need)	Benefit to the Community	Location	Description	Acres
Tumbledown	2/ 2007	Improve forest health and watershed integrity. Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class within Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical fuels treatment.	National Forest System Lands within Tumbledown Creek drainage. It is located on the east shores of Lake Pend Oreille near the rural residences of Cedar Creek and Lakeview ID	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribe fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health.	671 acres
Rising Cougar	3/ 2007	Improve forest health and wildlife habitat. Reduce hazardous fuels improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary within the Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical fuels treatment.	National Forest lands that face Lake Pend Oreille between East Hope and the Montana border.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribe fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health.	2,372 acres
Gold Crown	12/2007	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class within the Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical fuels	National Forest lands on Gold Hill, near the community of Sagle and the rural residences around the shores of Lake	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribe fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and	Unknown at this time.

			treatment.	Pend Oreille.	public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health.	
Schweitzer	12/2008	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class within the Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical fuels treatment.	National Forest lands in the Sand Creek drainage downhill from the structures and residences near the Schweitzer mountain ski hill.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribe fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health.	Unknown at this time.
Careywood	12/2008	Reduce hazardous fuels within the project area to lessen wildfire risk to communities and infrastructure, private and National Forest System lands, and resource values.	Decrease the risk of wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical fuels treatment.	National Forest System Lands near the rural residences of Careywood and Farragut Idaho.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribe fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	110 acres
						3,263 total

4: Future projects in concept:

Future Fuels projects identified for which no formal planning efforts have yet occurred:

Sugar Ant
Ponder Granite
Kilroy Bay
Lakeview
Talache Pearl
Trestle Creek
Mineral Point/Green Bay
Jewel/ Horn Mountain

USFS Sandpoint WUI Project Development and Implementation Timeframes

Project	<i>Planning Timeframe</i>	Implementation Timeframe
Wrenco Loop	Completed EA spring 2006	Begin implementation 2007
South Grouse	Completed EA in fall 2006	Begin implementation 2007
West Gold	Completed EIS in fall 2006	Begin implementation 2007
Tumbledown	Complete CE in 2006	Begin implementation 2007
Rising Cougar	Complete EIS by fall 2007	Begin implementation 2008
Gold Crown	Complete CE by fall 2007	Begin implementation 2008
Schweitzer	Complete CE by fall 2008	Begin implementation 2009
Careywood	Complete CE by fall 2008	Begin implementation 2009

US Forest Service Priest Lake RD WUI treatments being considered in Bonner County, Idaho.

Projects currently in Planning phase

Project	Summary (Purpose and Need)	Benefit to the Community	Location	Description	Acres
Lakeview Reeder HFRA (formerly Kalispell and Granite-Reeder projects)	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands within the lower reaches of Granite Cree, Kalispell Creek, and Reeder Creek, adjacent to private land within the Nordman area.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	Total project area is 30,000 acres. Treat estimated 8000 acres within Bonner County.
Beaver Creek CE	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface, in and adjacent to developed recreation site, and along egress routes.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands within the Beaver Creek, Tepee Creek, Tango Creek and Priest Lake drainages, adjacent to private land and developed recreation site, and along egress routes.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning, hand piling, and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	Treat estimated 350 acres within the estimated 2000 acre project area
Stone Johnny	Improve wildlife habitat and reduce hazardous fuels along Forest boundary, adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire degrading wildlife winter range or forest resources.	National Forest System lands adjacent to private land in the Stone Johnny Mountain area 5 miles north of the community of Oldtown.	Treat National Forest System lands with prescribed fire to improve wildlife habitat and reduce hazardous fuels.	Treat approximately 250 acres.

Projects currently in Implementation phase

Project	Summary (Purpose and Need)	Benefit to the Community	Location	Description	Acres
Lakeface Lamb Fuels Reduction	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands within the existing Lakeface Lamb Fuels Reduction Project area, located adjacent to private land and federal lease lots within and adjacent to the Lamb Creek community.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning, hand piling, and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	1700 acres
Lakeface Lamb Fuels CE	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface. Tiers to Lakeface Lamb Fuels Reduction EIS.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands within the existing Lakeface Lamb Fuels Reduction Project area, located adjacent to private land and federal lease lots adjacent to the Lamb Creek community.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning, hand piling and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	Treat approximately 110 acres
Kedish Ridge	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands along Kedish Ridge in the Reynolds Creek and Lamb Creek drainages 8 miles south of Nordman.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	Treat 400 acres.
57 Bear Paws	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands adjacent to private property and emergency egress routes in the Lower West Branch drainage, approximately 11 miles north of Priest River.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning, hand piling, and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	Treat 700 acres

Binarch DFB	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands within the Binarch Creek and Lamb Creek drainages, south and west of the community of Lamb Creek	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	Treat 456 acres.
Gleason Pine	Improve forest health and watershed integrity. Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class within the Wildland Urban Interface	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands within the Moores Creek drainage, approximately 17 miles north of Priest River.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health.	Treat 62 acres.
High Bridge - Outlet Fuels CE (HBO) (combined projects formerly named Dubius and Outlet to High Bridge)	Reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest health by changing Condition Class along Forest Boundary adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface.	Decrease the risk of a wildland fire burning structures or forest resources. Provide economic opportunities through timber sale/mechanical treatment.	National Forest System lands within the Dubius and Upper West Branch drainages, adjacent to private land and along emergency egress routes.	Treat National Forest System lands with mechanical harvest/thinning, hand piling, and prescribed fire to reduce the risk of crown fire, improve firefighter and public safety, and improve Condition Class/forest health	Treat approximately 900 acres within the estimated 3800 acre project area

Future Fuels projects identified for which no formal planning efforts have yet occurred:

Lower Priest
Kavanaugh Pee Wee
South Falls
West Quartz
Tunnel
Lower West Branch Flats
West Fork Moores
Gleason Meadow
Squaw Valley and Goose Creek

Hanna Flats
Priest Lake Islands
Lamb Creek
Dickensheet to High Bridge

USFS Priest Lake WUI Project Development and Implementation Timeframes

Project	<i>Planning Timeframe</i>	Implementation Timeframe
Lakeview Reeder HFRA	Complete FEIS by Fall 2007	Begin implementation in Summer of 2008
Beaver Creek CE	Currently on hold due to higher priorities	
Stone Johnny	Currently on hold due to higher priorities	